

THE LIBERATOR  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
AT NO. 25, CORNHILL, BY  
JAMES KNAPP.  
LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.  
TERMS.  
\$2.00 DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.  
\$0.50 at the end of six months or \$3.00 at the end of the year.  
P. O. orders and communications must be post paid.  
To be inserted in this paper, in order to shield us from the responsibility of our own acts, the Liberator will be careful to pay their postage.  
P. O. orders and communications must be post paid.  
P. O. orders and communications must be post paid.

REFUGES OF OPPRESSION.

FREEMAN'S DISCOURSES.  
CONTINUED.

Freeman's discourses, continued. The speaker, Mr. Freeman, was in the city of Boston, and was addressing a large audience. He spoke of the condition of the colored people in the South, and of the need for their liberation. He also spoke of the importance of the anti-slavery cause, and of the need for more active support from the North.

Freeman's discourses, continued. The speaker, Mr. Freeman, was in the city of Boston, and was addressing a large audience. He spoke of the condition of the colored people in the South, and of the need for their liberation. He also spoke of the importance of the anti-slavery cause, and of the need for more active support from the North.

Freeman's discourses, continued. The speaker, Mr. Freeman, was in the city of Boston, and was addressing a large audience. He spoke of the condition of the colored people in the South, and of the need for their liberation. He also spoke of the importance of the anti-slavery cause, and of the need for more active support from the North.

Freeman's discourses, continued. The speaker, Mr. Freeman, was in the city of Boston, and was addressing a large audience. He spoke of the condition of the colored people in the South, and of the need for their liberation. He also spoke of the importance of the anti-slavery cause, and of the need for more active support from the North.

Freeman's discourses, continued. The speaker, Mr. Freeman, was in the city of Boston, and was addressing a large audience. He spoke of the condition of the colored people in the South, and of the need for their liberation. He also spoke of the importance of the anti-slavery cause, and of the need for more active support from the North.

Freeman's discourses, continued. The speaker, Mr. Freeman, was in the city of Boston, and was addressing a large audience. He spoke of the condition of the colored people in the South, and of the need for their liberation. He also spoke of the importance of the anti-slavery cause, and of the need for more active support from the North.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MEN.

FROM THE FREE DISCUSSION.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

THE LIBERATOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1837.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

Joseph Edward believed the prisoner has provoked the citizens of Berlin to commit a breach of the peace—never heard the prisoner lecture—was not at home at the time of his first lecture, and from his personal knowledge knows nothing of the matter except that yesterday while at home he heard him speaking in Garretts' house.

TEXAS.

FROM MISS MARTINEAU'S 'SOCIETY IN AMERICA.'

THE TEXAN REBELLION. Louisiana was obtained from the French, not from the Mexicans. The whole case, the only one which has arisen out of the possession of Florida, is the Seminole war. They breathe an intense hatred against the Seminoles Indians; and many fine young men have gone down into Florida, and lost their lives in battle, without being aware that they were fighting for oppressors against the oppressed.

THE TEXAN REBELLION. Louisiana was obtained from the French, not from the Mexicans. The whole case, the only one which has arisen out of the possession of Florida, is the Seminole war. They breathe an intense hatred against the Seminoles Indians; and many fine young men have gone down into Florida, and lost their lives in battle, without being aware that they were fighting for oppressors against the oppressed.

THE TEXAN REBELLION. Louisiana was obtained from the French, not from the Mexicans. The whole case, the only one which has arisen out of the possession of Florida, is the Seminole war. They breathe an intense hatred against the Seminoles Indians; and many fine young men have gone down into Florida, and lost their lives in battle, without being aware that they were fighting for oppressors against the oppressed.

THE TEXAN REBELLION. Louisiana was obtained from the French, not from the Mexicans. The whole case, the only one which has arisen out of the possession of Florida, is the Seminole war. They breathe an intense hatred against the Seminoles Indians; and many fine young men have gone down into Florida, and lost their lives in battle, without being aware that they were fighting for oppressors against the oppressed.

THE TEXAN REBELLION. Louisiana was obtained from the French, not from the Mexicans. The whole case, the only one which has arisen out of the possession of Florida, is the Seminole war. They breathe an intense hatred against the Seminoles Indians; and many fine young men have gone down into Florida, and lost their lives in battle, without being aware that they were fighting for oppressors against the oppressed.

THE TEXAN REBELLION. Louisiana was obtained from the French, not from the Mexicans. The whole case, the only one which has arisen out of the possession of Florida, is the Seminole war. They breathe an intense hatred against the Seminoles Indians; and many fine young men have gone down into Florida, and lost their lives in battle, without being aware that they were fighting for oppressors against the oppressed.

United States Government to purchase Texas, in order to incorporate it with the Union. The offer was instantly and indignantly rejected by the Mexicans. It may seem surprising that even with the passion for territory that the people of the United States have, they should desire to purchase Texas, while above a billion of acres of land at home were so unoccupied. It is the solution of this, as of almost every other absurd and unpleasant mystery there. Slavery answers only on a virgin soil, and under certain conditions of the supply of labor. It is destined to die out of the States which it has impoverished, and which come most closely into contrast with those which are flourishing under free labor. It is evidently destined soon to be relinquished by Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware; and not very long afterwards, by the Carolinas, and perhaps Tennessee. The proprietors of slaves have a double purpose in acquiring new territory: to obtain a fresh field for the labor of the slaves they possess; and, (what is at least as important,) to secure the equality of the representation of the slave and free States in Congress. We have before seen that there is a provision against the introduction of slavery into the lands north-west of the Ohio. When to the representation of the new States of this region, shall be joined that of the old States which relinquish slavery, the remaining slave States will be in a hopeless minority in Congress, unless a representation from new slave regions can be provided. Texas is to be obtained first; and, if desirable, to be divided into several States; and afterwards, the aggressions on the Mexican territory will doubtless be repeated, as often as a new arena for slave labor is wanted; and an accession of representation, for the support of slavery, is needed in Congress. Thus it happens that a host of land-speculators, adventurers, and slave-owners have, for a long series of years, been interested in the acquisition of Texas.

On the refusal of the Mexican government to sell Texas, the newspapers of the slaveholding portion of the United States began to indicate methods of obtaining the territory, and to advocate the use of any means for so desirable an object. The agent of the United States at the Mexican capital is believed to have been instigated by his government to intrigue for the purpose which could not be obtained by negotiation. The settlers in Texas made it known along the Mississippi that they might soon be strong enough to establish slavery openly, in defiance of Mexico. This brought in an accession of slaveholding settlers, who evaded the Mexican laws, by trading but feebly by the practices for ninety-nine years. The Mexicans took alarm; decreed in the State Legislature of Texas that no apprenticeship should, on any pretence, be for a longer term than ten years; forbade further immigration from the United States; and sent a small body of troops to enforce the prohibition. This was in 1830 and 1831.

In 1832 the Mexican troops were unfortunately wanted near the capital, and called in from the frontiers and colonies. The settlers shut up the custom-houses in their part of the country, and defied the laws as much as they pleased. Then a great number of restless, bad spirits began to pour into Texas from the whole of the United States; and they had to fly to their creditors, or from the pursuit of justice. They were a more ferocious company of ruffians than Texas contains at this moment. These men, who had nothing to lose, now set to work to wrench the territory from the hands of the Mexicans. They actually proceeded, in 1835, to organize a State government; opposed by the Mexicans, and by the original settlers, who were satisfied with the contract and which they had settled, and had every thing to lose by the breach of it. A Convention was called, to prepare a State Constitution, which Stephen Austin had the audacity to carry to the Mexican capital, to pay for its ratification by the Mexican Congress; but before he was permitted to enter the city, he was seized and committed to prison on a charge of treasonable conspiracy. He was still in prison when I was at New Orleans, in May, 1835; and no one of the persons who conversed with me on Texas affairs alluded to the fact. They spoke of him as living and acting among the settlers. He wrote to the colonists in Texas, advising them to resist the Mexican laws; and, finally, gave his promise to the government to promote order in the colonies; and was dismissed, by the clemency of the administration, without further punishment than an imprisonment of nearly two years.

The wider adventures among the settlers had changed his advice, but found it necessary to be quiet for a time. The Mexican government put too much trust in them on this account, and restored, during Austin's imprisonment, the freedom of immigration, on the old conditions. The liberty was again shamelessly abused. Slaves were imported from Cuba, via Vera Cruz, and legal land speculations were carried on with more vigor than ever. Troops were again sent from the capital to re-open the custom-houses, and enforce their regulations. But it was now too late.

It had long been a settled agreement between the Texan adventurers and many slaveholders of the South, that if slavery could not otherwise be perpetuated in Texas, it must be introduced by the force of arms; and that, if possible, no being given by the residents in the United States, who were a party to the agreement. This was avowed by the adventurers in Texas; and the avowal has been justified by the subscriptions of money, arms, and stores, which have been sent through New Orleans, and other ports, to the aid of the Texan cause. There is yet hope. The knowledge of the real state of the case is spreading; and if only time can be gained, the Americans will yet be saved from the eternal disgrace of adding Texas to their list of acquisitions.

The brief account which I shall give of what is prematurely called the acquisition of Texas, is grounded partly on historical facts, upon the knowledge of all; and partly on what I had the opportunity of learning at New Orleans, from some leaders and agents in the Texan cause, who did not feel it necessary to omit my judgment and sympathies on behalf of their party. I went in entire ignorance of the whole matter. My first knowledge of it was derived from the persons above mentioned, whose objects were to obtain the good will of such English as they could win over; to have their affairs well spoken of in London; and to get the aid of the English government, in their endeavor to obtain the whole country. With me they did not succeed; with some others they did. Several English are already buried in Texas; and there are others whose repentance that they ever were beguiled into aiding such a cause will be far worse than death. The more I heard of the case from the lips of its actors, the more I thought of it, and my respect for the whole scheme has grown with every fact which has come out since.











## LITERARY.

[For the Liberator.]

## MY COUNTRY.

Thou art fallen, O my country,  
From thy proud and glorious height!  
A chain is on thy eagle's wings!  
Thy stars are quivering in night!  
Thy spirit of our fathers  
Lies buried in their graves,  
And the voice of freedom sounds  
On the desecrated car of slaves.

Thou art fallen, O my country,  
And fearfully I hear  
The muttering of the thunder  
And the tempest gathering near—  
The storm-clouds darken round thee,  
And on thy future path  
I see the fiercest blackness  
Of the Almighty's wrath.

Thou art fallen, O my country,  
With unutterable shame,  
And with covering of the forehead  
Thy children name thy name—  
Thy glory 'mid the nations  
Is a living and a scorn,  
And the flagging of thy banner  
By the fetter's clank 'o'erborne.

Thou art fallen, O my country,  
For aye of years of wrong;  
The sword is out against thee  
And terribly strong;  
And the record of thy sinfulness,  
And those avenging eyes,  
Shall be a memory and a sign  
To the trembling universe.

Thou art fallen, O my country!  
Yet, yet, it may be given,  
By penitence and sorrowing,  
To turn the arm of Heaven;  
By swift and loud abasement  
To stay its onward march;  
By suddenly forsaking sin,  
To ward its gathering wrath.

## ODE.

For the opening of the Marlboro' Hotel as a Temperance House.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

In Eden's green retreat,  
A water-hoof, that played  
Between soft, mossy seats,  
Beneath a plane-tree's shade,  
Whose rustling leaves  
Danced o'er its brink,  
Was Adam's drink,  
And also Eve's.

Beside the parent spring  
Of that young brook, the pair  
Their morning chime would sing;  
And Eve, to dress her hair,  
Kneel on the grass  
That fringed its side,  
And make its tide  
Her looking-glass.

And when the sun of God  
From Egypt led his flock,  
They thirsted, and his rod  
Smote the Arabian rock,  
And forth a rill  
Of water gushed,  
And on their thirst  
And drank their fill.

'Till Eden had smiled  
Had wine to Eden come,  
Wald Hobe's parching wind  
Had been refreshed with rum?  
And had Eve's hair  
Been dressed in gin,  
Would she have been  
Reflected fair?

Had Moses built a still  
And dealt out to that host,  
To every man his gill,  
And pledged him in a toast,  
How large a land  
Of Israel's sons  
Had laid their bones  
In Canaan's land!

'Sweet fields, beyond' death's flood  
'Stead dressed in living green'  
For, from the fountains of God,  
To freshen all the scene,  
A river rolls,  
When all will  
May come and fill  
Their crystal bowls.

If Eden's strength and bloom  
Cold water thus had given,  
If, even beyond the tomb,  
It is the drink of Heaven,  
Are not good wells,  
And crystal springs  
The very things  
For our HOTELS?

## [From the Lowell Courier.]

## THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Now shone upon this mockery—  
The vain, ungodly song,  
The cannon's voice, and trumpet's breath,  
Which roll our hills along.

This trumpet phrase, and swelling tone,  
This prating of our brass,  
When foreign spirit all hath flown,  
And left us but her name.

Ye have drawn out upon the breeze,  
Your flags and your warlike pride,  
And ye are dreaming on that breeze  
Proclaim your shame, and pride.

Say, can your country's banner tell  
The breaking hearts around?  
Your lofty pease hush the wail  
Of those whom ye have bound?

Go ye, and ask the southern slave,  
The wronged, and stricken one,  
For what your story banners wave,  
What are your triumphs won?

And look into your prisons all,  
And ask the bound for debt,  
If they have heard your trumpet notes,  
Or felt the music yet.

Go gaze upon the ragged's gleam,  
Within your senate halls,  
And when ye see a thirsting beam,  
Send forth your clearing calls.

New England blood like flowers,  
Within your southern clime,  
And he who shields the chained from blows,  
Is scorned, as for a crime.

The assassin's knife, the prison's cell,  
The faggot, and the fire,  
Have done the southern's bidding well,  
And told his vengeful ire.

Fetters are 'o'er the spirit thrown,  
Ye can but feel the chain;  
For 'ye have your proud and youthful tone,  
Ye dare not speak again.

Scorn rest upon the craven heart,  
Which will not stand for right,  
And shame upon the coward hand,  
Which veiled our freedom's light.

Is it for this, that ye have sent  
Your glad rejoicings on,  
With pealing bells and music blent,  
Like sounds of victory won?

And stomp the eagle's flag again,  
And learn, the exulting throng to chain,  
Which rises in your breast,  
Until your countrymen are free,

Until that chain is broken,  
Hushed, let those vain rejoicings be,  
Your boasting words unspoken.

Lowell, 1837.

FLORENCE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From Miss Martineau's 'Society in America.'

## THE MOB OF 'GENTLEMEN OF PROPERTY AND STANDING.'

Before the mayor ascended the stairs to dismiss the ladies, he had done a very remarkable deed;—he had given permission to two gentlemen to pull down and destroy the anti-slavery sign, bearing the inscription, 'Anti-Slavery Office,' which had hung for two years, as signs do hang before public offices in Boston. The plea of the mayor is, that he hoped that the mob would thus be appeased; but it is, he gave them leave to break the laws in one way, lest they should in another. The citizens followed up this deed of the mayor with one no less remarkable. They elected these two rioters members of the State legislature, by a large majority, within ten days.

I passed through the mob some time after it had begun to assemble. I asked my fellow-passengers in the stage what it meant. They supposed it was a busy foreign post day, and that this occasioned an assemblage of gentlemen about the post-office. They pointed out to me that there were none but gentlemen. We were passing through from Salem, fifteen miles north of Boston, to Providence, Rhode Island; and were therefore uninformed of the events and expectations of the day. On the morning, a visitor who arrived at Providence from Boston told us the story; and I had therefore an excellent opportunity of hearing all the rest of the tale, which could be made by persons of all ways of thinking and feeling, on this affair.

It excited much less attention than it deserved; less than would be believed possible by those at a distance who think more seriously of persecution for opinion, and less tenderly of slavery than a great many of the citizens of Boston. To many in the city of Boston the story I have told would be news, and to yet more in the country, who know that some trouble was caused by abolition meetings in the city, but who are not aware that their own law embodied in the laws, was overborne to gratify the mercenary interests of a few, and the political fears of a few more.

The first person with whom I conversed about this riot was the president of a university. We were perfectly agreed as to the causes and character of the outrage. This gentleman went over to Boston for a day or two; and when he returned, I saw him again. He said he was happy to tell me that we had been needlessly making ourselves uneasy about the affair; that there had been no mob, the persons assembled having been all gentlemen.

An eminent lawyer at Boston was one of the next to speak upon it. 'O, there was no mob,' said he. 'I was there myself, and saw they were all gentlemen. They were all in fine broadcloth.'

'Not less a mob for that,' said I. 'Why, they protected Garrison. He received no harm. They protected Garrison.'

'From whom, or what?' 'O, they would not really hurt him. They only wanted to show that they would not have such a person live among them.'

'Why should not he live among them? Is he guilty under any law?' 'He is an insufferable person to them.'

'So may you be to-morrow. If you can catch Garrison breaking the laws, punish him under the laws. If you cannot, he has as much right to live where he pleases as you.'

Two law pupils of this gentleman presently entered. One approved of all that had been done, and praised the spirit of the gentlemen of Boston. I asked whether they had not broken the law. Yes, I asked him if he knew what the law was. Yes; but it could not be always kept. If a man was caught in a house setting it on fire, the owner might shoot him; and Garrison was such an incendiary. I asked him for proof. He had nothing but hearsay to give. The case, as I told him, came to this. A. says Garrison is an incendiary. B. says he is not. A. proceeds on his own opinion to break the law, lest Garrison should do so.

The other pupil told me of the sorrow of heart with which he saw the law, the life of the republic, set at naught by those who should best understand its nature and value. He saw that the time was come for the true men of the republic to oppose a bold front to the insolence of the rich and the selfish, who were bearing down the liberties of the people for a matter of opinion. The young men, he saw, must brace themselves up against the tyranny of the moneyed mob, and defend the law, or the liberties of the country were gone. I afterwards found many such among the young men of the wealthier classes. If they keep their convictions, they and their city are safe.

No prosecutions followed. I asked a lawyer, an abolitionist, why. He said there would be difficulty in getting a verdict; and, if it was obtained, the punishment would be merely a fine, which would be paid on the spot, and the triumph would remain with the aggressors. This seemed to me no good reason.

I asked an eminent judge the same question; and whether there was not a public prosecutor who might prosecute for the breach of the peace, if the abolitionists would not, for the assault on Garrison. He said it might be done; but he had given his voice against it. Why? The feeling was so strong against the abolitionists,—the rioters were so respectable in the city,—it was better to let the whole affair pass over without notice.

Of others, some knew nothing of it, because it was about such a low set of people; and some would not take any interest in what they were tired of hearing about; some had not heard any thing of the matter; some thought the abolitionists were served quite right; and some were sure the gentlemen of Boston would not do any thing improper; and some owned that there was such bad taste and mediocrity in the abolitionists, that people of taste kept out of the way of hearing any thing about it.

Notwithstanding all this, the body of the people are sound. Many of the young lawyers are resolved to keep on the watch, to maintain the rights of the abolitionists in the legislature, and in the streets of the city. Many hundreds of the working men are leaving their work on the first rumor of riot, get sworn in as special constables, and keep the peace against the gentry; acting vigorously against the mob ringleaders, if such should be the magistrates of Boston themselves. I visited many of the villages in Massachusetts; and there every thing seemed quiet. The country people are abolitionists, by nature and education, and they see the impurity of mob law. A sagacious gentleman told me that he did him good to hear, in New York, of this mob, because it proved the rest of Massachusetts to be in a sound state. It is always Boston versus Massachusetts; and when the city, or the aristocracy thereof, they threaten the rest of the state, they are very much wrong, it is plain proof that the country people are eminently right. This may, for the humor of the thing, be strongly put; but there is much truth in it.

The philosophy of the case is very easy to understand; and supremely important to be understood. The law, in a republic, is the embodiment of the will of the people. As long as the republic is in a natural and healthy state, containing no anomaly, and exhibiting no gross vices, the function of the law works easily, and is understood and revered. Its punishments bear only upon individuals, who have the opposition of society to contend with for violating its will, and who are helpless against the righteous visitations of the law.

If there be any anomaly among the institutions of a republic, the function of the law is certain to be disturbed, sooner or later; and that disturbance is usually the symptom by the exhibition of which the anomaly is first detected, and then cured. It was so with free-masonry. It will be so with slavery; and with every institution inconsistent with the fundamental principles of democracy. The process is easily traced. The worldly interests of the minority,—of perhaps a single class,—are bound up with the anomaly,—of the minority, because if the majority had been interested in any anti-republican institution, the republic would not have existed. The minority may go on for a length of time in apparent harmony with the expressed will of the many,—the law. But the time comes when their anomaly clashes with the law. For instance, the merchants of the North trade in products which are, as they believe, created out of a denial that all men are born free and equal, and that the just powers of rulers are derived from the consent of the governed; while the contrary principles are the root which produces the law. Which is to give way, when men cannot be held? If the pecuniary interests of merchants is incompatible with freedom of speech in fellow citizens, which is to suffer?—The will of the majority, the law-maker, is to decide. But it takes some time to awaken the will of the majority; and till it awakes, the interest of the faction is active, and over-bears the law. The rebellion is in the law, the result is safe. But the evils mean while are so tremendous, that no exer-

tion should be spared to open the eyes of the majority to the insults offered to its will. There is no fear that the majority will ultimately succumb to the minority,—the harmonious law to the discordant anomaly; but it is a fearful thing, meantime, that the brave should be oppressed by their bravery; and oppressed in proportion to their bravery; that the virtuous of black slaves in the South should be allowed to make white slaves in the North; that power and wealth should be used to blind the people to the nature and dignity of the law, and to seduce them into a preference of brute force. Those evils are so tremendous as to make it the duty of every citizen to bring every law-breaker, high or low, to punishment; to strike out of the election list every man who tampers with the will of the majority; to teach every child what the law is, and why it must be maintained; to keep his eye on the rostrum, the bench, the bar, the pulpit, the press, the school, that no offender or principle be allowed to pass unexposed and ununsanctioned.

One compound fallacy is allowed daily to pass unexposed and unsanctioned. 'You make no allowance,' said a friend who was strangely bewildered by it,—'you make no allowance for the great number of excellent men who own the anomaly and the law as you do, but who keep quiet because they sincerely believe that by speaking and acting they should endanger the Union.' This explains the conduct of a crowd of 'excellent people,' neither merchants, nor the friends of slaveholders, nor approving slavery, or mobbing, or persecuting for opinion, but who will not stir the abolitionists, and for the rest, hold their tongues. But is it possible that if such do not see that slavery be wrong, and if it be indeed bound up with the Union, the Union must fall? Is it possible that if the laws of God and the arrangements of man are incompatible, man's arrangements must give way?—I regard it as a false and mischievous assumption that slavery is bound up with the Union; but if I believed the dictum, I should not be for 'putting off the evil day.' Every day which passes over the unredressed wrongs of any class which brings rebellion in her bosom; every day which brings persecution on those who act out the principles which all profess; every day which adds a sanction to brute force, and impairs the sacredness of law; every day which prolongs impunity to the oppressor and discouragement to the oppressed, is a more evil day than that which should usher in the work of renovation.

But the dictum is not true. This bitter satire upon the Constitution, and upon all who have complacently lived under it, is not true. The Union is not incompatible with freedom of speech. The Union does not forbid men to act according to their convictions. The Union has never depended for its existence on hypocrisy, insult, and injury; and it never will.

From the Emancipator.

## A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE PATRIARCHAL INSTITUTION.

TRIALS OF THE PATRIARCHS!  
Escape of Concubines! Trouble in the harem!

\$20 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber at St. Louis, on the 18th December last, a mulatto boy, named Valentine, he is about 15 years of age, is smart and port-looking, is tall of his age, and slender built, has sparkling black eyes, and has several small cuts and scars about his face.

Galena (Ill.) Adv.  
A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the Guard House or Jail, of a runaway slave, named Eliza, who is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his cheek, confecturer and baker by trade.

Mobile Adv., March 21.  
\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, Anne Arundel co. Md., on Saturday, 25th January, negro man Eliph, who calls himself Eliph Cook, is about 21 years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a scar on his left cheek bone, apparently occasioned by a shot.

John Perry.  
\$25 REWARD.—For the black woman, Betsey, who left my house in the Panburg, McDonough, about the 12th inst., when she had on her neck an iron collar, has a mark on her neck, and is about 20 years of age.

Charles Kernis.  
N. Orleans paper, March, 1837.

Brought to the Jail of Cherokee county, Ga. on the 31st inst., a negro man, by the name of B. L. who says he belongs to a man by the name of Adkin M'Clemore, living in Talaposa county, Alabama—formerly to Philip Ware, of Coweta county, Georgia. The said boy is about 5 feet 9 inches high, the color dark, with several scars upon his face. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay costs and charges, and take him away.

R. F. DANIEL.  
Jailer of Cherokee county.

\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, six weeks ago, two negro men, one a tall fellow, stoops considerable in walking; when spoken to directly, looks as if he would sink into the earth. The other is a short stout fellow of a very black complexion, large cheeks, has a scar over one eye; also, one on his leg from the bite of a dog, and a burn on his body from a piece of HOT IRON, in the shape of a T!

John A. DILLAHUNT.  
N. Orleans Bee, Feb. 8.

\$25 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, a young man, named James, who is about 18 years of age, is smart and port-looking, is tall of his age, and slender built, has sparkling black eyes, and has several small cuts and scars about his face.

Galena (Ill.) Adv.  
A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the Guard House or Jail, of a runaway slave, named Eliza, who is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his cheek, confecturer and baker by trade.

Mobile Adv., March 21.  
\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, Anne Arundel co. Md., on Saturday, 25th January, negro man Eliph, who calls himself Eliph Cook, is about 21 years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a scar on his left cheek bone, apparently occasioned by a shot.

John Perry.  
\$25 REWARD.—For the black woman, Betsey, who left my house in the Panburg, McDonough, about the 12th inst., when she had on her neck an iron collar, has a mark on her neck, and is about 20 years of age.

Charles Kernis.  
N. Orleans paper, March, 1837.

Brought to the Jail of Cherokee county, Ga. on the 31st inst., a negro man, by the name of B. L. who says he belongs to a man by the name of Adkin M'Clemore, living in Talaposa county, Alabama—formerly to Philip Ware, of Coweta county, Georgia. The said boy is about 5 feet 9 inches high, the color dark, with several scars upon his face. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay costs and charges, and take him away.

R. F. DANIEL.  
Jailer of Cherokee county.

\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, six weeks ago, two negro men, one a tall fellow, stoops considerable in walking; when spoken to directly, looks as if he would sink into the earth. The other is a short stout fellow of a very black complexion, large cheeks, has a scar over one eye; also, one on his leg from the bite of a dog, and a burn on his body from a piece of HOT IRON, in the shape of a T!

John A. DILLAHUNT.  
N. Orleans Bee, Feb. 8.

\$25 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, a young man, named James, who is about 18 years of age, is smart and port-looking, is tall of his age, and slender built, has sparkling black eyes, and has several small cuts and scars about his face.

Galena (Ill.) Adv.  
A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the Guard House or Jail, of a runaway slave, named Eliza, who is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his cheek, confecturer and baker by trade.

Mobile Adv., March 21.  
\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, Anne Arundel co. Md., on Saturday, 25th January, negro man Eliph, who calls himself Eliph Cook, is about 21 years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a scar on his left cheek bone, apparently occasioned by a shot.

John Perry.  
\$25 REWARD.—For the black woman, Betsey, who left my house in the Panburg, McDonough, about the 12th inst., when she had on her neck an iron collar, has a mark on her neck, and is about 20 years of age.

Charles Kernis.  
N. Orleans paper, March, 1837.

Brought to the Jail of Cherokee county, Ga. on the 31st inst., a negro man, by the name of B. L. who says he belongs to a man by the name of Adkin M'Clemore, living in Talaposa county, Alabama—formerly to Philip Ware, of Coweta county, Georgia. The said boy is about 5 feet 9 inches high, the color dark, with several scars upon his face. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay costs and charges, and take him away.

R. F. DANIEL.  
Jailer of Cherokee county.

\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, six weeks ago, two negro men, one a tall fellow, stoops considerable in walking; when spoken to directly, looks as if he would sink into the earth. The other is a short stout fellow of a very black complexion, large cheeks, has a scar over one eye; also, one on his leg from the bite of a dog, and a burn on his body from a piece of HOT IRON, in the shape of a T!

John A. DILLAHUNT.  
N. Orleans Bee, Feb. 8.

\$25 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, a young man, named James, who is about 18 years of age, is smart and port-looking, is tall of his age, and slender built, has sparkling black eyes, and has several small cuts and scars about his face.

Galena (Ill.) Adv.  
A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the Guard House or Jail, of a runaway slave, named Eliza, who is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his cheek, confecturer and baker by trade.

Mobile Adv., March 21.  
\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, Anne Arundel co. Md., on Saturday, 25th January, negro man Eliph, who calls himself Eliph Cook, is about 21 years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a scar on his left cheek bone, apparently occasioned by a shot.

John Perry.  
\$25 REWARD.—For the black woman, Betsey, who left my house in the Panburg, McDonough, about the 12th inst., when she had on her neck an iron collar, has a mark on her neck, and is about 20 years of age.

Charles Kernis.  
N. Orleans paper, March, 1837.

Brought to the Jail of Cherokee county, Ga. on the 31st inst., a negro man, by the name of B. L. who says he belongs to a man by the name of Adkin M'Clemore, living in Talaposa county, Alabama—formerly to Philip Ware, of Coweta county, Georgia. The said boy is about 5 feet 9 inches high, the color dark, with several scars upon his face. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay costs and charges, and take him away.

## ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1838.

\$15 REWARD.—Run away or stolen on the 6th of December, 1836, my negro woman Anny, and her child Rhoda.

William M. Andrew.  
Columbus (Ga.) Adver., April, 1837.

Sale.—At the Court House door, town of LaGrange, Troup county, on the first Tuesday of May next, one mulatto girl, named Caroline, 17 or 18 years of age, and one boy Filly, 3 years old, levied upon by the property of Franklin McLemore, to satisfy a *f. fi.* from Harris Inferior Court.

D. S. Robinson, Sheriff.  
Columbus (Ga.) Adv., March 8, 1837.

TRAFFIC OF THE PATRIARCHS!  
NEGROES WANTED!

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred SLAVES, of both sexes, from the age of 10 to 30, for which he is disposed to give much more than have heretofore been given. Persons having property of the above description to dispose of, will do well to call on him, at the store of Messrs. Phillips & Davis, at the corner of Sycamore and Old streets, where they may be found. Also, he will call on those living in the adjacent counties, to see any property. Letters addressed to the subscriber, stating a description, will be attended to.

Ansley Davis.  
Petersburg Constellation, March, 1837.

CASH FOR NEGROES.  
Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or any other place. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princes Anne, Md.

Overley & Sanders.  
All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1837.  
The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of, will do well to call on us as soon as possible.

O. & S.  
Petersburg paper, March, 1837.

50 NEGROES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.  
The subscriber being desirous of making another shipment by the brig Adelaide to New Orleans on the first of March, will give a good market price for fifty likely negroes, from 10 to 20 years of age. He is to be found at his office on Bollingbrook street.

Henry Davis.  
Petersburg (Va.) Constellation, 1837.

SECRETS OF THE PRISON HOUSE!  
OR, A GLIMPSE AT THE 'KID TREATMENT' OF THE SLAVES.

\$50 REWARD.—Run away from Muro's Plantation, near Baton Rouge, about two months ago, the negro man Manuel. Description—black, 5 feet 4 inches high, about 20 years old, one scar on the forehead, and much marked with scars.

N. Orleans Bee, May 27, 1837.

\$200 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber at St. Louis, on the 18th December last, a mulatto boy, named Valentine, he is about 15 years of age, is smart and port-looking, is tall of his age, and slender built, has sparkling black eyes, and has several small cuts and scars about his face.

Galena (Ill.) Adv.  
A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the Guard House or Jail, of a runaway slave, named Eliza, who is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his cheek, confecturer and baker by trade.

Mobile Adv., March 21.  
\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, Anne Arundel co. Md., on Saturday, 25th January, negro man Eliph, who calls himself Eliph Cook, is about 21 years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a scar on his left cheek bone, apparently occasioned by a shot.

John Perry.  
\$25 REWARD.—For the black woman, Betsey, who left my house in the Panburg, McDonough, about the 12th inst., when she had on her neck an iron collar, has a mark on her neck, and is about 20 years of age.

Charles Kernis.  
N. Orleans paper, March, 1837.

Brought to the Jail of Cherokee county, Ga. on the 31st inst., a negro man, by the name of B. L. who says he belongs to a man by the name of Adkin M'Clemore, living in Talaposa county, Alabama—formerly to Philip Ware, of Coweta county, Georgia. The said boy is about 5 feet 9 inches high, the color dark, with several scars upon his face. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay costs and charges, and take him away.

R. F. DANIEL.  
Jailer of Cherokee county.

\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, six weeks ago, two negro men, one a tall fellow, stoops considerable in walking; when spoken to directly, looks as if he would sink into the earth. The other is a short stout fellow of a very black complexion, large cheeks, has a scar over one eye; also, one on his leg from the bite of a dog, and a burn on his body from a piece of HOT IRON, in the shape of a T!

John A. DILLAHUNT.  
N. Orleans Bee, Feb. 8.

\$25 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, a young man, named James, who is about 18 years of age, is smart and port-looking, is tall of his age, and slender built, has sparkling black eyes, and has several small cuts and scars about his face.

Galena (Ill.) Adv.  
A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the Guard House or Jail, of a runaway slave, named Eliza, who is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his cheek, confecturer and baker by trade.

Mobile Adv., March 21.  
\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, Anne Arundel co. Md., on Saturday, 25th January, negro man Eliph, who calls himself Eliph Cook, is about 21 years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a scar on his left cheek bone, apparently occasioned by a shot.

John Perry.  
\$25 REWARD.—For the black woman, Betsey, who left my house in the Panburg, McDonough, about the 12th inst., when she had on her neck an iron collar, has a mark on her neck, and is about 20 years of age.

Charles Kernis.  
N. Orleans paper, March, 1837.

Brought to the Jail of Cherokee county, Ga. on the 31st inst., a negro man, by the name of B. L. who says he belongs to a man by the name of Adkin M'Clemore, living in Talaposa county, Alabama—formerly to Philip Ware, of Coweta county, Georgia. The said boy is about 5 feet 9 inches high, the color dark, with several scars upon his face. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay costs and charges, and take him away.

R. F. DANIEL.  
Jailer of Cherokee county.

\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, six weeks ago, two negro men, one a tall fellow, stoops considerable in walking; when spoken to directly, looks as if he would sink into the earth. The other is a short stout fellow of a very black complexion, large cheeks, has a scar over one eye; also, one on his leg from the bite of a dog, and a burn on his body from a piece of HOT IRON, in the shape of a T!

John A. DILLAHUNT.  
N. Orleans Bee, Feb. 8.

\$25 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, a young man, named James, who is about 18 years of age, is smart and port-looking, is tall of his age, and slender built, has sparkling black eyes, and has several small cuts and scars about his face.

Galena (Ill.) Adv.  
A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the Guard House or Jail, of a runaway slave, named Eliza, who is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his cheek, confecturer and baker by trade.

Mobile Adv., March 21.  
\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, Anne Arundel co. Md., on Saturday, 25th January, negro man Eliph, who calls himself Eliph Cook, is about 21 years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a scar on his left cheek bone, apparently occasioned by a shot.

John Perry.  
\$25 REWARD.—For the black woman, Betsey, who left my house in the Panburg, McDonough, about the 12th inst., when she had on her neck an iron collar, has a mark on her neck, and is about 20 years of age.</